



# THE RIO NEWS.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sabbath School at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. with each month a special service. S. S. every Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7.15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7.30 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be sent at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Conde de Barreiro 76.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de São João. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

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Caixa 352

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## PAYSANDU CRICKET.

NIGGERS vs WHITES.

This match was played at Paysandu on the 29th and 30th June and was left unfinished, the Whites, with two wickets in hand, still required 48 runs to win when stumps were drawn.

Three members of the Santos team, Messrs Miller, Tracey and F. H. Robinson, took part in the match, the São Paulo captain scoring in all 160 for once out.

He batted very well for his runs and his partnership with R. Morrissey, in the Niggers' 1st innings, which yielded 143 runs, constitutes a Rio record.

For the Whites Tate and Pierce played well in the first innings and Jackson saved the situation in the second by his fine unfinished innings of 87.

The wicket on both days greatly favoured the batsmen and so the bowlers met with little success except E. Morrissey who captured in all 14 wickets at a cost of only 179 runs, and performed the shot trickie in his first over of the second innings.

We give below full score and analysis:

## NIGGERS : 1st innings.

	B.	R.	M.	WKT'S.
E. Morrissey, Pierce	11			
C. W. Miller, H. Sherrard	102			
F. H. Robinson, et. Tracey, H. Pierce	0			
R. Morrissey, et. Tracey, H. Jackson	82			
H. V. Morrissey, Sherrard	8			
E. H. Hume, H. Wheatley	23			
C. Haugreaves, H. Tracey	8			
O. Wucherer, do id	5			
J. Robinson, do id	0			
G. Cox Jon, H. Wheatley	6			
R. H. Robinson, not out	0			
Extras	31			
	276			

## Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	WKT'S.
N. Jackson	174	95	5	1
H. G. Pierce	90	40	2	
F. Tracey	42	25	1	3
H. L. Wheatley	39	22	—	3
R. S. Sherrard	108	42	6	2
F. O. Quennell	30	18	—	
	276			

## 2nd innings.

	B.	R.	M.	WKT'S.
E. Morrissey, bawled Wheatley	37			
C. W. Miller, not out	58			
F. H. Robinson, not out	0			
R. H. Robinson, absent	0			
Extras	17			
	126			

## (Innings declared closed).

	B.	R.	M.	WKT'S.
N. Jackson	60	36	1	—
H. G. Pierce	36	16	1	—
F. Tracey	12	7	—	—
H. L. Wheatley	30	18	—	—
R. S. Sherrard	48	29	—	—
F. O. Quennell	30	18	—	—
	215			

## WHITES : 1st innings.

	B.	R.	M.	WKT'S.
N. W. Jackson	2			
C. Robinson, do	5			
H. G. Pierce, et. H. Sherrard, H. E. Morrissey	1			
F. O. Quennell, do	15			
W. S. Tate, et. R. b. E. Morrissey	57			
H. L. Wheatley, et. R. b. E. Morrissey	2			
F. Tracey, et. sub. b. E. Morrissey	39			
C. Henderson, do	4			
R. Sherrard, et. J. Robinson, b. E. Morrissey	6			
T. M. Kentish, st. Sub. b. E. Morrissey	0			
W. E. Strange, not out	33			
Extras	35			
	215			

## Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	WKT'S.
E. Morrissey	169	107	4	7
R. Morrissey	24	8	1	—
O. Wucherer	90	43	2	3
C. Miller	48	24	—	—
R. H. Robinson	6	1	—	—
	87			

## 2nd innings.

	B.	R.	M.	WKT'S.
N. W. Jackson, not out	9			
C. Robinson, et. R. b. E. Morrissey	1			
H. G. Pierce, et. Sub. b. E. Morrissey	0			
F. O. Quennell, et. Sub. b. E. Morrissey	4			
W. S. Tate, et. J. Robinson, b. E. Morrissey	4			
H. L. Wheatley, et. Sub. b. E. Morrissey	7			
F. Tracey, et. J. Robinson, b. E. Morrissey	4			
C. Henderson, run out	0			
R. Sherrard, b. E. Morrissey	5			
T. M. Kentish, did not bat	0			
W. E. Strange, not out	3			
Extras	9			
	140			

## (8 wkt's).

## Bowling Analysis.

	B.	O.	W.	R.
E. S. Vonle	78	13	6	39
G. Tomlinson	36	7	4	11
A. Richards	42	7	4	11
	11			

## Tomlinson's side.

	B.	O.	W.	R.
C. R. Murray	78	13	3	26
J. W. Elworthy	48	8	3	46
E. S. Vonle	24	4	1	6
R. C. Lloyd	6	1	—	3
H. C. Cross	12	2	1	3
	106			

## Murray's side.

	B.	O.	W.	R.
E. S. Vonle	78	13	6	39
G. Tomlinson	36	7	4	11
A. Richards	42	7	4	11
	11			

## CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

SANTOS A. C. 25, S. P. A. C.

This match was played at the S. Paulo A. C. ground on 23rd ult., ending in an easy win for the Paulistas by an innings and 115 runs.

The scores were as follows:

SANTOS A. C.—1st innings.

	B.	R.	M.	WKT'S.
E. Tweddle, et. and b. Rule	1			
B. Stauden, et. Snape, b. Rule	5			



## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor

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TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

No. 96, Rua da Assembléa,

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS: — Caxias 28.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 9th, 1901.

OUR American exchanges and the arrivals here from the United States tell us that extraordinary interest is manifested there in the development of trade relations with South America. Possibly the Buffalo exposition is largely responsible for this, and it may be that the newspaper campaign against the imaginary designs of Germany in Brazil has led to increased inquiries in regard to trade possibilities. But the principal reason is unquestionably that of finding a market for surplus products, a quest that has been initiated over and over again during the last quarter of a century. The enormous production of manufactured goods in the United States at the present time is forcing producers to use greater efforts to increase their export trade, hence the interest shown there in commercial relations with this part of the world. Commercial museums are established, expositions are organized, consuls are besieged for information and circulars are sent out by the thousands. Everything is done, in fact, except the essential recourse of going after the trade. This has been the fatal mistake with American merchants and manufacturers. They have tried to promote trade from their offices at home, instead of going into consuming markets for it. They expect the consumer to come to them for their wares. After all these years of failure, they ought now to realize that a new policy must be adopted, and that they must go after the trade if they want it. They have advertised liberally at home and in the export periodicals which are rarely seen by consumers in these countries. Now let them advertise here, and see what the results will be. It is not the merchant to whom they must appeal, for he is concerned only with furnishing what his customers require. They must address themselves to the consumers and induce them to ask for their wares, when it will be found that the merchants will very quickly respond. The shopkeepers are not propagandists, and they do not care a straw whether the goods are antiquated or not, as long as their customers buy them. They are only concerned in selling and making a profit, and as rule do not care to risk introducing goods of whose sale they are not certain. If now American manufacturers wish to secure a larger sale of their products in these countries, they must first encourage the establishment of American commercial houses at all principal distributing centres, and then they must advertise liberally, not at home, but among their customers. In other words, they must go after the trade, and they must be prepared to spend money and years of hard work in getting it. This is what the English have done, and it is what the Germans are now doing. The consumer will not go after goods when they are offered to him at his own door, and he will not feel the need of American novelties when imitations are offered to him at

perhaps lower prices. For the moment we need not worry about American banks, for they are not at all essential, nor need we wait until American steamship lines are established. Let us have the commercial houses first, and with capital enough to enable them to take rank among the best. A sample room somewhere up stairs, on a back street, will not meet the requirement, nor will it do to sell goods only on orders. They must have their goods in the market, and they must be prepared to meet every demand. In short, they must come prepared to do business on the most favorable terms and to ask no favors. The South American is very much like the average man—he wants to feel that he is exercising a right of choice, and that he is getting the best terms. And like the average man he dislikes to have his choice limited, and he does not want any one dealer to have a special hold on him, however much he might like to enjoy such a privilege were he in that dealer's place. There is a deal of human nature in South America, and, if the truth must be told, it instinctively resists the assumption of American politicians to any oversight and exclusive privileges on this continent. And this brings us to another condition of success which the American merchant and manufacturer must be prepared to recognize—which is that of surrendering every assumption of privilege or right under the Monroe doctrine. This assumption is disastrous to South Americans, and they are suspicious of it. The American trader must ask for no special favors; he must ignore political discussion on these points, and he must let no man have cause to feel that he is employing political agencies to secure a preponderance in trade. If he will do all this, we have the fullest confidence in his success.

THE situation in the Platine republics is anything but reassuring. In Buenos Aires there is a violent agitation against the short notification scheme of the government and in conflicts on the 3rd two men were killed and many injured. The government has declared martial law for six months and the notification scheme has been withdrawn. In Uruguay the political situation seems to be very critical, for it is reported that the government has sent a considerable military force to watch the movements of Apparicio Saravia. In Chile the election of German Riesco to the presidency insures the domination of the war party, although his friends now state that he entertains the friendliest feelings toward Argentina.

WHATSOEVER may happen to the country, the responsibility will be a divided one and congress must bear its share. It will be remembered that the representatives of the people assumed the fullest responsibility for the acts of the tyrannical government of Floriano Peixoto by approving all that he and his subordinates had done. And now another congress, equally subservient, not only gives such approval to recent arbitrary acts of the executive power, but even refuses to permit an investigation into them, and this in spite of a general popular disapproval and the almost unanimous protest of the press. Good government is impossible under such conditions, and bad government is stamped with the approval of all the constituted representatives of the discontented people who do not know how to remedy the evil.

THE recent disturbances in Buenos Aires are evidently something more than a popular protest against the projected unification of the foreign debt. As a rule, these questions are not understood by the people and exist but little interest among them. It is therefore very unlikely that such a question by itself would excite a protest which comes very near a revolution. In the application to the senate on the 5th for authorization to declare martial law for six months, it was stated that the disturbances were caused by anarchists, socialists and anti-clericals, but this is evidently an official misinterpretation. The root of the trouble lies deeper than all this. The prime cause of these agitations and disturbances is misgovernment, and this is as true in Argentina and Brazil as it is in Spain and Italy. The people are suffering wrongs which they can not define, and they are enduring miseries which they can not locate. Anything will therefore serve as a pretext for reaction, whether it is Galdi's companionate drama against the Jesuits, or a small increase of fares on a Rio tramway, or a complicated scheme for unifying the Argentine debt. An excuse is wanted for a demonstration to show their discontent, and one can never foresee what it will be. It is to be feared that we are entering upon a period of widespread popular revolt, whose consequences no one can estimate.

THE resumption of cash interest payments in London on the 1st inst. has caused a deluge of congratulations both here and in London. We can understand the appreciation of the foreign creditor, for he wants his money, no matter how it is obtained, but we fail to appreciate the enthusiasm shown here. It is a good thing to meet these obligations and to renege the promise given, and the government is to be congratulated on that, but it is not a good thing to ruin your property in doing so. The method employed is what we criticize.

As we feared, the declaration of President Campos Salles in his last message that the country is now fully prepared to return to the normal condition of specie payments, has created a false impression abroad. One of our most important foreign exchanges accepts the statement literally and congratulates the country on its recovery from the flood of irredeemable paper money which had inundated it. The truth is that the President referred only to a resumption of cash payments of interest on the Brazilian foreign debt, which had been suspended for the last three years. We are not yet even within sight of a resumption of specie payments, and the mass of depreciated, irredeemable currency in circulation is still large enough to make such a resumption impossible for some years to come.

## BRASIL DA REPÚBLICA

The Banco do Brasil has published a statement of its profit and loss under the present administration during the eight months from Nov. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901. The last statement of this kind published by the former administration was that for the year 1899, the public being, consequently, still ignorant of the respective figures in relation to the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1900.

It is interesting to compare the figures for the last eight months with those for the year 1899.

The total gross profits of the bank amounted in 1899 to 14,375,517\$917. In the last eight months, according to the statement just published, they were as follows:

On old account .... 6,791,497\$221

“ new “ .... 1,918,461\$982

Total ..... 8,709,959\$203

Of the total amount of gross profits in 1899 the sum of 3,027,175\$50 was derived from discounts. In the last eight months the profits from this source amounted to 424,138\$21 on old account and 484,297\$929 on new account, making a total of 908,436\$143. The large decrease is due to the present administration's restriction of the bank's discount business.

In 1899 the bank received on public funds interest in the amount of 3,432,495\$266. During the last eight months the interest thus received amounted to 522,650\$00 and the interest receivable to 553,233\$500, making a total of 1,075,883\$500. The amount received in 1899 in interest and dividends of elements and shares was 2,312,197\$40. In the last eight months the amount received was 730,018\$50 and the amount receivable 625,606\$300, making a total of 1,304,478\$360. The large decrease in the income from these sources is due to the fact that the bank has disposed of the greater part of its most valuable interest-bearing assets.

The total amount received and receivable in interest and dividends in the last eight months was 3,425,190\$555, against 19,685\$267,870 in 1899.

In 1899 the bank had to pay to its creditors interest to the amount of 3,219,361\$011. This sum was, of course, greatly reduced by the forcible conversion of a large part of the bank's debt into *inscrições* bearing only 3% interest. Consequently the amount of interest paid by the bank in the last eight months was only 1,501,595\$00, or less than half of the amount paid in 1899.

Administrative and legal expenses, which in 1899 amounted to 838,503\$21, amounted in the last eight months to 765,910\$35, and liquidation expenses to 150,793\$551 in that year and 179,356\$001 in the last eight months.

The losses in the last eight months amounted to 2,722,756\$74 on old account and to 43,751\$74 on new account, making a total of 2,766,510\$84.

The total expenses in the same period on old and new account, including interest and losses, were 6,638,510\$61 against 5,366,139\$138 in the whole of the year 1899.

The income derived by the bank during the eight months from discounts, commissions, interest on loans and other ordinary banking business, was 4,670,651\$195. Consequently, if the income of the bank had been limited to its profit on the respective transactions, it would, in spite of the forcible reduction of interest on its indebtedness, have sustained in that period a net loss of 1,367,826\$569, instead of making a net profit of 9,009,217\$979, as it did in 1899, when it paid its creditors the interest to which they were legitimately entitled. And even its exchange business would not have saved it from loss, for its profits on this business amounted to only 904,225\$733, which, deducted from 1,367,826\$569, leaves a deficit of 463,600\$336.

How, then, did the bank save itself from loss? By taking advantage of the depreciation of the *inscrições* guaranteed by the national treasury, which, empowered by special legislation, it caused its creditors to accept in lieu of money, or in other words by profiting by its own discredit and that of the government. Under these circumstances ought not congress to repeal the law which it precipitately voted last year and permit the bank to go into judicial or extra-judicial liquidation?

In another issue of our journal we shall make a brief analysis of the bank's last balance-sheet.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

On the 27th ult. the senate rejected the bill making a special appropriation of 559,131\$23 for legalising the payment of that sum by the government through the Banco do Brasil to the Companhia de Saneamento do Rio Janeiro.

The resolution of the election committee to send to Pard for the original books showing that Deputy-elect Hossmann had received 1,500 votes in one district, against 5 for his opponent, has apparently frightened the former, for he has waived his claim to the 1,500 votes and allowed his opponent to count the 5. The committee, however, still insists on the production of the books.

In the senate on the 26th ult. Senator Antonio Azedo said that he had learned from a trustworthy source that at 11 o'clock p. m. on the 18th ult. during the disturbances 3,000 cartridges belonging to a battalion of regulars had been furnished by the war department to the commander of national guards. He moved to ask for official information on the subject. The motion was opposed by Senator Virente Machado and after a lively debate rejected by a vote of 18 to 16.

It is evidently becoming more and more difficult to postpone the long-expected rupture in congress. On Saturday, a propos of the bill for the reorganization of the courts of the Federal District, whose passage the government is accused of seeking to force without discussion, the proceedings in the chamber of deputies became exceedingly noisy. The minister of justice and the chief of the police in the recent disturbances were denounced in the strongest terms. Excited deputies shouted indecently and furiously thumped their desks. A hostile group, gesturing threateningly, surrounded the government leader, Deputy Dino Barboza; but the chief suspended the sitting and the leader was rescued from his uncomfortable situation. At the end of 15 minutes proceedings were resumed, and Deputy Estanislau Bandeira, of the Permanent delegation, who openly accused the minister of justice of being actuated by the desire to find places for beggarly dependents, concluded his speech amidst loud cheers from the galleries.

## COFFEE NOTES

The long spell of fine dry weather which we have lately enjoyed has been highly advantageous to the coffee planter, for it has been just what he needed for drying coffee. The season has been a favorable one, and the crop this year will not only be unprecedentedly large, but will be of exceptional good quality.

Secretary Wilson of the United States department of agriculture says that the American people will soon be commercially independent, as they will produce everything they require. He even expects a total cessation of imports of coffee and rubber from Brazil, because the Philippines and West Indies will produce all the United States can require.

Perhaps the planter will never have a better opportunity than the present one for making a profitable life in the method of marketing his coffee. The quality this year will be exceptionally good, and it is just the time for him to send it to market on its merits. Reducing all charges to a few centavos, and destroying all individuality as to quality, is certainly detrimental to the industry.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

Cases of yellow fever are reported from Paraná.

The Austrian minister has been making an extended visit in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

The students of Porto Alegre are issuing a manifesto proclaiming Júlio de Castilhos a candidate for the presidency of the republic.

The mounted police force of Laranjeiras, Rio Grande do Sul, is reported to have joined the command of João Francisco at City.

A force of 40 policemen has been sent to Ibaté, São Paulo, to hunt "bairiões," as the new type of outlaw is called in that state.

At Laranjeiras, Minas Gerais, the minimum temperature in June was 4° Cent. (39.2° Fahr.), and the maximum 17° Cent. (62.6° Fahr.).

Some trifling irregularities have recently been discovered in some of the public departments of São Paulo. One instance is mentioned where a man was employed to destroy a nest of ants in a public office. His charge was 80\$, but the receipt on file said 300\$.

A Manaus telegram says that there is continuing public indignation against the merchant José Lopes de Souza who has possessed three wives. We should think so! The masons have deprived him of the title of "venerable," and have expelled him.

The trial of the Italian Ungaretti, who killed Col. Diogo Salles on a São Paulo plantation last year, was begun on the 4th inst. Ungaretti confesses that he committed the crime, and alleged that it was in defense of his sister's honor. He was condemned to 24 years imprisonment.

An action brought against the state of Amazonas by Lopo Zetto for \$80,000 damages on account of the suspension of his contract for a general survey of that state, has been decided in favor of the state.

On the 25th ult., at S. Sebastião de Es-trella, Rio de Janeiro, two friends named Alílio Amanteira and Heitor Cardoso, assinated a poor Italian girl, 14 years of age, but were unable to accomplish their purpose because of her resistance. They then killed her with knives, after which Cardoso outraged her dead body. Will anybody say that lynching would be wrong for such a crime?

There was trouble again in Campos last week between the municipality and the Campos Syndicate because of the non-payment of the company's bills. On the 1st inst., the latter suspended the water and drainage service on this account, and on the 3rd the *coletor da* paid the company 17,000\$. This, however, did not seem to be enough, for a telegram of that date says that the service continued suspended, and that the company's manager had tried to assault the editor of a local paper because of his criticisms.

A *Senhorinho* correspondent of the *Populor*, of Araraquara, S. Paulo, relates that two roughs of that place recently incurred the hostility of an influential planter, who thereupon put 12,000\$ in the hands of the police and exacted the summary disposal of the fellows. An outside detachment of 12 men was called in and the roughs were arrested and imprisoned. This did not satisfy the planter, who exacted the ears of the men. The police then shot them in cold blood, cut off their ears, and then carried them to the planter.

#### SPORTS AT MORRO VELHO.

The Athletic Club and Sunday School held their annual sports on St. John's day. The combined events attracted a vast concourse of people to the club's recreation ground, and the keenest interest was shown in the various competitions. The most noteworthy feature was the winning of both bicycle events by Mr. G. W. Mayo. In the tug of war, the surface team, despite the valued assistance rendered by Mr. Wheatley, had to yield to the superior tugging powers of the men team.

The Morro Vello brass band justly merited the heartfelt thanks and appreciation of those who were privileged to be entertained by their choice selections throughout the day.

Mr. Clemente and the Sunday School staff are to be congratulated for their contribution to the day's enjoyment, and thanks are especially due to the ladies for providing the al-fresco lunch and tea in the evening. Mr. Wheatley very kindly undertook the awarding of the children's prizes and with equally good taste expressed the pleasure it gave him to be again with the Morro Vello people, which remark elicited three hearty cheers. Mr. C. Atherton, with his side shows and refreshment bar, afforded endless enjoyment to all who came within the area of his innumerable attractions. The day's festivities wound up with an impromptu dance illuminated by the glowing rays of a huge bonfire.

The events and results were as follows:

#### EVENTS.

Throwing the Cricket Ball—J. Drew, 95 yds. 9 in.  
1 Mile Bicycle Race—1st G. Mayo, 2nd J. Watts.  
Putting the Shot—1st J. Holman, 2nd A. Grenfell.  
1 Lap Bicycle Show Race—1st G. Mayo, 2nd G. Watts.  
100 yards—1st J. Drew, 2nd W. Grenfell.  
High Jump—1st J. Holman, 2nd A. Grenfell.  
440 yards—1st W. Grenfell, and E. Phillips.  
Long Jump—1st J. Drew, 2nd J. Holman.  
Three-legged Race—1st Holman and Grenfell, 2nd Shuttle and Drew.  
120 yards Hurdle Race—1st J. Holman, 2nd A. Grenfell.  
Sack Race—1st H. Baxter, 2nd E. Drew.  
Cock Fight—11. Gent.  
Tug of War—Mine v. Surface.—Mine won.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

The *União Sorocabana* line has acceded to the request of the government and has accepted the reduced freight charges on coffee adopted by the Paulista company.

It is stated that the S. Christovão tramway company claims 3,500,000\$ as compensation for the damages sustained during the recent disturbances. The company has already filed its protest.

The general meeting of shareholders of the Paulista company was held on the 30th ult., when the report and accounts for the past year were adopted and directors for the ensuing year elected. The presidency of the company continues with Dr. Antônio Prado.

After a long discussion the S. Paulo municipal council adopted a resolution on the 3rd inst., authorizing the unification of the Light and Power and the Viaduto Paulista tramway companies of that city. It will be remembered that the latter became bankrupt a long time ago and its property was bought by the former in judicial sale.

The March traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 107,378\$70 against 134,631\$94 last year, showing a decrease of 27,253\$70. The exchange rate was 11 9/16 this year against 12 31/32 last, the sterling equivalent of the currency receipts being £5,173 this year and £4,470 last year, a decrease of £70. Since 1st January last the receipts amounted to £1,475 against £14,256 last year, showing a decrease of £2,751.

The court of appeals has decided against the appeal of the *União Sorocabana* company in the suit of the London and Brazilian Bank for the judicial collection of overdue interest and drawings due foreign debtors-holders. This is the last recourse. The bank has a judicial execution upon the revenues and property of the company.

The April traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

	1901	1900
Inward freights... tons.	51,439	32,517
do since 1st Jan... " 198,734	161,924	
Outward freights... " 23,719	8,110	
do since 1st Jan... " 123,103	51,455	
Passengers carried... 84,576	91,432	
do since 1st Jan... 335,572	357,578	
Inter-station traffic, tons. 17,737	12,127	

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 11th May were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	223,702\$	
item last year..... 241,655\$		
Decrease for week..... 20,963\$		
Equivalent in gold this year (12 1/2) £ 11,884		
item last year (8 9/16) £ 8,570		
Increase in sterling for week..... £ 3,314		
Total receipts since January 1..... £ 208,411		
item last year £ 180,640		
Increase since January 1..... £ 28 36		

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 18th May were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	221,559\$	
item last year..... 221,829\$		
Decrease for week..... 270\$		
Equivalent in gold this year (12 1/2) £ 11,540		
item last year (8 9/16) £ 7,914		
Increase in sterling for week..... £ 3,626		
Total receipts since January 1..... £ 219,931		
item last year £ 187,984		
Increase since January 1..... £ 31,987		

Decree No. 4,058, of the 25th ult., approves of the provisional lease of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway and Timólo branch, recently purchased by the government from an English company. The lessees are *Engenheiros Jerônimo Teixeira de Alencar Lima and Antônio Joaquim de Carvalho*, who bind themselves to pay the government in half-yearly instalments 5% of the gross receipts of the roads. The government reserves the right to cancel the lease at pleasure, giving preference, however, to the present lessees in the event of its deciding on a definitive lease.

#### SHIPPING NOTES

The German cruiser *Württemberg* arrived in port on the 1st inst.

The United States cruiser "Columbia" left this port on the afternoon of the 7th inst., bound for Europe.

The announcement in the *Journal* that there would be a reception on board the U. S. cruiser "Columbia" on the 4th was a mistake, as the officers were to go to Petropolis to be entertained by the minister.

The freight agents of the Lamport & Holt line in New York have advised shippers that owing to the labor involved in preparing manifests under the new Brazilian customs regulations, two clear days are necessary between the closing of the cargo and the sailing of the steamer.

#### LOCAL NOTES

A strong spell of dry weather came to an end on Tuesday last, preceded by a couple of days of untimely summer heat.

A New York telegram of the 4th says that 362 deaths from sunstroke had occurred in that city since the preceding Sunday.

For the first time in some years the *Journal do Commercio* noticed the anniversary of American independence on the 4th inst.

The secretary of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association requests us to state that entries for the Lawn Tennis Tournament will close on the 15th inst.

It is stated in the morning papers that Admiral Custodio de Melo will today serve notice to the President of proceedings against him for illegal imprisonment in March last.

A Washington telegram of the 4th says that Peru and Bolivia have again protested against the resolution to restrict discussions on arbitration at the next Pan American congress.

The *Carcio da Minha* denounces a great scandal in the business of supplying this city with fresh beef. It seems to us that there has been nothing else but scandal in this notorious monopoly.

The musical lottery on the wooded hill in Port S. João, at the entrance to this port, has been finished and will soon be "inaugurated." It will be known as the "Midi lottery, in honor of the minister of war.

On the 26th ult., masses were said at the Candelaria church for the persons killed by the police during the recent disturbances. The attendance was enormous. We have seen nothing like it since the exequies of Saldanha da Gama in 1895. The church was crowded with people, and even the street in front was full. It is looked upon as a moral protest against our present police administration.

The masses said on the 27th ult. at the Candelaria church for Admiral Saldanha da Gama and his comrades, killed in the battle of Campo Ozorio on June 24, 1895, were very largely attended. Masses were also said at Batalha and S. Paulo.

It is stated that the favored idea now is, not to reconstruct the Gloria market for the uses of the Escola de Belas Artes, but to erect a new edifice for that purpose on the Catete, corner of Rue Silveira Martins. This is a much better scheme, in our opinion.

The federal solicitor, Dr. Borges Monteiro, has preferred a criminal complaint in the civil and criminal court against Alferes Augusto da Costa, of the police brigade, for wounding his nephew with a revolver shot on one of the days of the recent disturbances.

The Club Internacionais, of Icarai, gave one of their enjoyable concert-soirées on Saturday evening last, for which an invitation was courteously sent to this office. We sincerely regret our inability to attend, for these entertainments are greatly appreciated by the residents of Icarai.

Unfortunately the police are still giving much cause for complaint on account of arbitrary arrests and brutal treatment. It is a pity there is no better protection for the people, for government of this character, no matter what it is called, tends to degrade and demoralize the masses and closes all avenues to progress.

The officers of the Brazilian ironclad "Floriano" were entertained with distinction by London business men on the 26th ult. Mr. Reginald Johnston, president, and the Brazilian minister, Dr. Joaquim Nogueira, and Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, were present and made speeches. The latter took special pains to declare that the funding loan scheme was initiated by the London and River Plate Bank.

We regret to say that continued ill health has again interfered with our work, compelling us to omit last week's issue. We are hoping to arrange matters so that the paper can be published regularly and at the same time give us an opportunity for rest and treatment, not up to the present moment we have been unable to do this. Until we can make some such arrangement we trust our subscribers will be lenient with our shortcomings.

We are informed that the Larangerias Club has resolved to make the members of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association and Pays d'Or temporary honorary members of the Club during the approaching visit of a cricket eleven from Buenos Aires. This will afford additional opportunity for the entertainment of our visitors and will, we trust, contribute largely to their enjoyment. The committee of the Larangerias Club deserves every praise for this thoughtful courtesy.

The telegrams from New York report a great loss of life in that city during the first days of the month on account of the heat. It is said that the people were passing the night in the streets and on the roofs, and that thousands were going into the country. It would perhaps be wise to provide more open spaces in the city, where trees and grass might help to modify the heat. It is worthy of note that at the same time the cable reports intense heat at Buenos Aires, and we were also experiencing an exceptionally hot term here in Rio de Janeiro.

The appearance a few days ago of a suspected case of bubonic pest in one of the unsanitary old buildings in Rio D. Martinho, has given the director-general of public health an opportunity to repeat his complaints against the public and many physicians of systematic opposition to sanitary precautions. Dr. Nuno de Andrade should know that the opposition is rather against the pernicious and arbitrary measures so frequently enforced. Experienced physicians do not like to have their opinions overruled by young practitioners, nor do the people like to be treated brutally.

#### DEATH.

CARSON.—On 30th June, 1901, at n. 11 Rue Saldanha Vergeiro, Robert PATRICK CARSON, aged 30 years, son of the late William D. Carson, of this city, of congestion of the lungs.

#### OBITUARY.

On 30th ult., of congestion of the lungs, Robert PATRICK CARSON.

That is the last of one of the most cheery, kindly, hearty young Englishmen who ever lived in Rio de Janeiro. It would not be too much to add "well loved," for he was one of those peculiarly constituted men who make only friends; every one who knew him, young and old alike, liked him, and whenever he entered the home of one of his numerous friends, the little children would leave their play to shout "here's Bob." He was the same on the cricket field and in ladies' society, and it is safe to say that he goes to his grave without having made a single enemy.

He was born in Rio de Janeiro, but was always an Englishman to the backbone. Excepting the few years devoted to his education in England, he always lived among us. His death will make a great void here, and will leave many sore hearts.

A preliminary funeral service was held at No. 11 Rue Saldanha Vergeiro, on the day of his death. It was most touching to see the respect and sorrow of many of the ladies present, most of whom kissed his forehead before the coffin was closed.

The saddest circumstance of all attending this untimely death is that—He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow.

#### THE CINDERELLA.

The sixth Cinderella given by the Larangerias Club on Saturday evening last was all that could be desired, and was as well attended as any yet given. The fact that it was again past midnight before the company dispersed shows that it was well enjoyed by those present.

Among those present we may note Mr., Mrs. and Miss Robinson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Anderson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Casaly, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hine, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses (2) Gordon, Pullen, Mr., and Mrs. Sfezzi, Mr., and Mrs. Thom, Mr., and Mrs. Simmons, the Misses (2) Tatam, Miss Coggini, Miss Leefebvre, Miss Ronchon, Messrs. Santos, Nathan, Wheatley, Reeves, Thos., Jackson, Altee, Wright, Whidborne, Lynch, Weigill, Mill, Robinson (2), Shaw (2), Hargreaves (2), Tatam, Casaly, Pullen, and Ronchon.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Almanak Laemmert—1901-1902.* The present issue of this standard directory of the city of Rio de Janeiro is in many respects an advance on its predecessors, not because of any change in its preparation, but because of the additional information given. This new material includes the customs tariff, bases for the federal budget law for 1901, and the municipal budget for 1901, together with the information usually given from year to year. This adds largely to the value of the book and renders it indispensable in every office. The printing, binding and indexing are all excellent and help materially to make the directory useful. The publishers—the Companhia Tipográfica do Brasil—are entitled to the warmest praise for the enterprise shown in the preparation and manufacture of the book.

#### BUSINESS NOTES

The gold cheques issued by the various banks of this city for the payment of gold dates in June amounted to a total of £1,193,155,526.

The deposits in the government savings bank (caixa econômica) at Manaus amounted last year to £1,28,294,800 and the withdrawals to £3,53,373,560.

The district judge at Manaus has dismissed the suit brought against the governor of Amazonas by the federal district attorney for issuing apólices to serve as currency.

The investigation into the disappearance of registered letters in the postoffice, covering some serious losses, is continuing. As we stated in our last issue, the name of an ex *amanhã*, Jerônimo Luiz da Costa Couto, is compromised.

Mr. Casaly, superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., has complained to the minister of finance that the customhouse requires a bond for merchandise not accompanied by a quadruplicate consular invoice.

Police authorities on Governor island are requiring market gardeners to take out a certificate when they make shipments of vegetables. For this certificate, no matter what quantity of produce is shipped, they collect £2500. This extortions is exciting complaint.

At a general meeting of shareholders on the 27th ult., it was decided to wind up the business of the Banco de Credito Real do Brasil. The reason alleged for taking this step is that in the present state of affairs there is no longer any profit or security in making mortgage loans on agricultural property.

After eighteen months of judicial investigation the courts have absolved Dr. Rodolfo Henrique Baptista on the charge of responsibility for the defalcations discovered in December 1899 in the administration of the S. Christovão tramway. The particulars of the case will be found in the *Journal do Commercio* of to-day.

Many of the laborers on the plantations in São Paulo are Italians, who, not having received their wages, have complained, it is said to their consul. In view of the complaints made by these laborers, the chief of police, it is stated, has promised the consul to telegraph to the local authorities instructing them to seek to promote, without resorting to co-ercive measures, an agreement between the planters and laborers.

Last year the output of coal at the mines of the Companhia de Estrada de Ferro e Minas de São Jerônimo in the state of Rio Grande do Sul was 15,800,220 kilos against 15,816,768 kilos in 1899. It would have been larger, had there not been a decrease in the demand in consequence of the critical condition of the manufacturing and transportation industries in that state. The board of directors reports a profit of £43,934,620 on sales against 29,163,878 in the previous year.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

The state government of Minas Geraes is said to have made arrangements for the payment of interest now due on its foreign debt. The amount of this interest is £1,300,000 francs.

The *Journal do Commercio* is jubilant over the resumption of the payment of interest on the foreign debt. The *Journal do Brasil* and *Pat* say that it is yet too early to rejoice, since in view of the wretched financial condition of the country it may possibly be necessary to suspend payments again. And it must be added that for this wretched financial con-

dition the principal responsibility belongs to the government, which, instead of preparing for resumption by reducing expenditure, has preferred to increase taxation.

The customs receipts at Pôrâ in the last three years were as follows:

1888.	22,791,112,000
1889.	27,509,101,864
1890.	28,581,594,563
At Mauâos they amounted to the following sums:	

1888.	6,608,429,528
1889.	8,484,319,875
1890.	7,543,295,929

Returns thus far made public show that at both these ports the decrease observed in the figures for 1890 has continued during the present year. In view of these returns it seems probable that the decrease for the first half of 1891 in comparison with the corresponding period of last year amounts to about 4,000,000.

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of June have been made public:

1901	1900
Rio de Janeiro.	5,324,339,8477
Santos.	2,424,755 250
Pernambuco.	1,170,579 334
Bahia.	963,078 475
Rio Grande do Sul.	578,055 680
Porto Alegre.	290,199 936
Maranhão.	171,873 016
Cearâ.	98,297 715
Parahyba.	65,813 012
Santa Catharina.	58,867 381
Uruguayan.	47,023 664
Livramento.	26,170 147
Victoria.	24,222 664
Natal.	7,592 594
	7,470 053

The foregoing figures show that last month, in comparison with June, 1900, there was an increase of 1,627,754,532 in the customs receipts at the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Natal, and a decrease of 2,322,622,552 in those at Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão, Cearâ, Parahyba, Santa Catharina, Uruguayan and Victoria. There was consequently a net decrease of 641,868,020 in the receipts of the 12 customhouses.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 9th, 1901

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold... 27 d.  
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £ 1  
do of 100 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold... 54.75 cts  
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold... 8 do

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 11 d.  
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 24.54  
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 407 reis gold  
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £ 1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 4.60  
Value of £ 1 sterling..... 214.08

### EXCHANGE.

Jun. 24.—Church holiday.  
Jun. 25.—The market was weak with decline in rates. Business reported was regular.  
Official quotations on London were:  
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 10 1/2-11 1/2  
Private bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11-11 1/2  
Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

Jun. 26.—To-day's market was quiet with an improving tendency. The reported transactions were few in number.

Official quotations on London were:  
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Private bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

Jun. 27.—To-day's market was firm but in the afternoon some variations in rates were reported. The amount of business transacted was regular.

The official quotations on London were:  
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Private bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

Jun. 28.—The situation of the market was unchanged. Business transacted was only for liquidations.  
Official quotations on London were:  
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Private bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

Jun. 29.—Church holiday.  
Jul. 1.—To-day's market was firm with improvement in rates. The movement was regular.

Official quotations on London were:  
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Private bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

Jul. 2.—The market continued firm. Business reported was regular.

Official quotations on London were:  
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Private bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

Jul. 3.—The situation of the market continued firm with an average amount of business done.

Official quotations on London were:  
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Private bills..... opening 11 1/2-11 1/2  
" " closing 11 1/2-11 1/2  
Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

At Mauâos they amounted to the following sums:

1888.	6,608,429,528
1889.	8,484,319,875
1890.	7,543,295,929

The stock was estimated this morning at 321,686 bags according to one of our prominent brokers, the Santos stock is reported at 431,530 bags.

July 4.—The market was unchanged. The reported transactions were regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 5.—To-day's market continue firm. Business reported was regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 6.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 7.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 8.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 9.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 10.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 11.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 12.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 13.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 14.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 15.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 16.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 17.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 18.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2
" "	closing 11 1/2-11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412-412 reis gold.

July 19.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/2-11 1/2



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## Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 7th, 1901.

NAME	TONS	OWNER	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
American				
bk. Julia Rollins	500	J. Moore Co.	Baltimore	J. Moore Co.
bk. Good News	500	J. Moore Co.	Baltimore	J. Moore Co.
bk. D. Pedro II.	405	J. Moore Co.	Baltimore	J. Moore Co.
Argentine				
bk. Moses T. Twer	599	Sept 10	Rosario...	To order.
British				
sp. Thoughtful	1515	May 8	Pensacola...	To order.
sp. M. E. Watson	1670	June 1	Baltimore	To order.
sp. Birman Wood	1263	July 1	Mobile...	To order.
sp. Scottish L.	2467	July 1	Cardiff...	Braz. Cons. Co.
French				
bk. G. Poy.	1737	May 27	N. Cu'doula	To order.
Norwegian				
sc. Glencoyne	355	June 17	Santos...	To order.
Uruguayan				
bk. M. Blanquer	1434	May 14	Cardiff...	Central Ry.

## Vessels Alight &amp; Chartered for Rio

Annie Smith	Gaspé	—
Amy	Baltimore	—
Bristol	Pensacola	—
Crooked	Pensacola	—
Fluvon (str.)	Rougon	24 Apr.
Levuka	Pensacola	—
Monsuosa	Liverpool	18 Dec.
Normandy	Portland	—
St. Malo	New York	—

## BANQUE FRANCAISE DU BRESIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 25TH JUNE 1901.		
<i>Assets:</i>		

Shareholders, unrealised capital	5,000,000	£000
Cash, in current funds	—	—
Bills discounted	1,396,812	£60
Guaranteed accounts current	639,825	£20
Securities deposited	2,476,514	£00
Securities pledged	6,875,207	£88
Sundry accounts	30,169,613	£51

*Liabilities:*

Capital	10,000,000	£000
Accounts current, with and without interest	889,338	£00
Accounts current with fixed maturity	9,321,155	£08
Branes and agencies	13,673	£80
Bills payable	8,733,178	£00
Securities pledged and on deposit	1,349,338	£43
Sundry accounts	30,169,613	£51

## E. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th July 1901.	For the Banque Francaise du Bresil,
	G. Henrion, Director

L. Desnoix, Accountant.

## BRAZILIA VISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.		
<i>Assets:</i>		

Guaranteed accounts	4,864,455	£471
Head office, branches and agencies	6,077,431	£27
Bills receivable	5,701,115	£07
do discounted	5,841,059	£68
do pledged	1,874,318	£62
Securities pledged	15,072,910	£00
Cash, in current funds	27,016,018	£44

*Liabilities:*

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000)...	10,000,000	£000
Deposits in account current:		
With interest...	8,650,000	£04
Without interest...	2,948,753	£24
Bills, notes, cheques and correspondents	17,001,743	£60
Deposits with fixed maturity and on deposit...	21,157,444	£24
Securities pledged and on deposit...	18,945,934	£97
Cash, in current funds...	27,016,018	£44

*Liabilities:*

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000)...	10,000,000	£000
Deposits in account current:		
With interest...	8,650,000	£04
Without interest...	2,948,753	£24
Bills, notes, cheques and correspondents	17,001,743	£60
Deposits with fixed maturity and on deposit...	21,157,444	£24
Securities pledged and on deposit...	18,945,934	£97
Cash, in current funds...	27,016,018	£44

## E. &amp; O. E.

Directors:—Theil—Gutschow.

Officers:—L. Desnoix, Accountant.

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.

*Assets:*

Apolices in guarantee of Reserve Fund (Guarantee to the Treasury for the Loan of £ 900,000-10-10-20)....	3,762,000	£000
Bank Securities:		
Federal, State and municipal apolices, free and under guarantee to the Treasury for the above loans...	23,744,768	£65
Deposits, fixed and current, in the Federal Treasury, in current account...	5,055,453	£65
Shares and debentures of banks and companies, free and unencumbered in Europe...	347,550	£61
Shares and debentures of banks and companies, free and unencumbered, in Brazil...	35,457,991	£68
Shares and debentures of companies given as security to the Treasury...	35,795,548	£379

Deposits, fixed and current, in the Federal Treasury, in current account...	22,595,228	£470
Shares and debentures of companies given as security to the Treasury...	35,795,548	£379
Deposits, fixed and current, in the Federal Treasury, in current account...	22,595,228	£470
Shares and debentures of companies given as security to the Treasury...	35,795,548	£379
Deposits, fixed and current, in the Federal Treasury, in current account...	22,595,228	£470
Shares and debentures of companies given as security to the Treasury...	35,795,548	£379

Less:—Old bonificação (rebate) in this account.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£ 1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	600,000
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.	

*Assets:*

Capital, uncalled	6,666,666	£89
Bills receivable	4,915,493	£20
Head office and branches	8,075,107	£50
Loans, current accounts, etc.	3,724,887	£50
Securities for accounts current, etc.	4,858,813	£82
Sundry accounts	1,774,522	£0
Cash	20,526,624	£90
	52,867,697	£86

*Liabilities:*

Capital subscribed	13,333,335	£39
Deposits in account current, without interest	1,066,761	£20
do in account current, with interest	1,213,181	£20
Head office and branches	5,000,000	£00
Securities for accounts current, etc.	5,808,413	£80
Sundry accounts	1,581,301	£0
Cash	15,301,700	£0

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.	
<i>Assets:</i>	

Capital	£ 1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	310,000
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.	

Capital	£ 1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	310,000
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.	

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Reserve Fund	310,000
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.	

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BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.	

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do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	310,000
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.	

Capital	£ 1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	310,000
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.	

Capital	£ 1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	310,000
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH JUNE, 1901.	

Capital	£ 1,500,000

## STOCKS AND SHARES

## Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JUNE, 24.  
Church holiday.  
JUN, 25.

6 Apolices, 5%	752,000
2 do	753
50 do	753
3 do	1895
27 do	746
52 do	747
2 do (reg.)	750
8 do	749
10 do	1897
4 do	892
14 do (reg.)	890
30 Inscriptions 3%	697
36 do	700
2 do	702
do 2,300 (reg.) at rate of	680
do 500 at rate of	700
do 10,000 do	695
100 Emprestimo Municipal	125
85 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	40
70 do do	41
125 * do do	42

## Banks.

50 Commercial	68,000
276 Republica	45

## Cotton mills.

20 Confiança Industrial	128,000
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## Tramways.

107 Jardim Botânico	108,000
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## Miscellaneous.

128 Loterias Nacionaes	58,000
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## JUN, 26.

1 Apolice, 5%	735,000
1 do (500) at rate of	720
2 do (200) do	720
12 do 1895	747
3 do	748
40 do	750
7 do 1897 (reg.)	890
3 do	885
2 Inscriptions 3%	795
26 do	703
55 do	702
do 200 (reg.) at rate of	688
8 Emprestimo Municipal	124
100 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	40

## Banks.

20 Republica	48,000
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## JUN, 27.

64 Apolices 5%	752,000
22 do 1895	748
52 do	747
6 do 1897 (reg.)	890
73 Inscriptions 3%	705
18 do	703
5 do	702
12 do	700
do 600 (reg.) at rate of	690
55 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	40
209 * Cantareira	140

## Banks.

50 Republica	36,000
5 do	37
50 do	37,500
74 do	38
18 do	39
40 do	40

## Cotton mills.

50 Nacional de Linho	14,000
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## Railways.

150 Minas de S. Jeronymo	17,500
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## Tramways.

30 Jardim Botânico	108,000
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## JUN, 28.

28 Apolices 5%	750,000
8 do	725
1 do 1868	1,380
35 do 1895	748
10 do	747
2 do 1897	892
21 do	890
3 Inscriptions 3%	700
5 do	695
40 do 400 (reg.) at rate of	690
100 Emprestimo Municipal	121
136 do do	122
157 do do (reg.)	125
10 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	40
3750 * Luz Stearia	155
21 * Melhoramentos no Maranhão	56

## Banks.

235 Comercio	60,500
100 Lavra e Comercio	45
1 Republica	39
4 do	40
20 do	41
8 Rural e Hypotecario	50

## Kilowatts.

100 Minas de S. Jeronymo	1,700
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## Miscellaneous.

100 Melhoramentos no Brasil	85,000
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JUN, 29.	1 do 1897	865
Church holiday	7 do (reg.)	861
JULY 1	5 do	855
2 Apolices, 5%	731,000	
33 do	740	
73 do 1895	745	
43 do 1897	890	
6 do (reg.)	870	
2 do	868	
1 do	860	
1 do 1895	860	
2 do	855	
do 500 (reg.) at rate of	680	
do 2,300 (reg.) at rate of	680	
do 500 at rate of	700	
do 10,000 do	695	
150 Emprestimo Municipal	121	
100 deb. Carris Urbanos (200)	134	
100 * do do	133	
600 * Empresa Viagão	9,750	

## Banks.

1 Inscription 3%	695
21 do	690
55 Republica	47
37 do	46

## Cotton mills.

100 Nacional de Linho	128,000
100 do do	125

## Tramways.

100 Jardim Botânico	110,500
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## Railways.

150 V. F. Sapucahy	8,000
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## Miscellaneous.

100 Loterias Nacionaes	55,000
500 Melhoramentos no Brasil	7

## Rio and Santos

100 Rio and Santos	7,500
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## Rio Grande, Petrópolis and P. Alegre

100 Rio Grande, Petrópolis and P. Alegre	19,000
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## Rio Grande.

100 Rio Grande	12
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## Railways.

100 V. F. Sapucahy	8,150
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## Miscellaneous.

100 do do	8,000
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## Cotton mills.

100 Nacional de Linho	14,500
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## Tramways.

150 Jardim Botânico	104,000
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## Miscellaneous.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Banks.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Cotton mills.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Tramways.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Banks.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
-----------------------	---------

## Cotton mills.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Tramways.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Banks.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Cotton mills.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
-----------------------	---------

## Tramways.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Banks.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
-----------------------	---------

## Cotton mills.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
-----------------------	---------

## Tramways.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Banks.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000
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## Cotton mills.

100 Nacional de Linho	138,000


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